

# THE PIONEER.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**The State Fair—Reforms Needed.**  
The article which we copy from the Cultivator under the above caption, contains some excellent hints at the causes of the growing unpopularity of our State Fair. While the views expressed, meet with our approval generally, we are somewhat more than the Cultivator and believe that most of the evils enumerated are inseparable from so unwieldy and unmanageable a concern.

A State Fair is one grand strain—an abortive attempt to accomplish impossibilities.

## Fall Planting of Trees.

We commend to the particular attention of our readers, the reasonable article on this subject from the Rural New Yorker. Those who follow the directions therein given, may plant with a reasonable hope of personally enjoying the fruit of their labors. In nothing has the old maxim that "whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well" more force than in tree-planting.

## Crawford County Fair.

Justice to our Crawford friends, requires us at least to mention the pleasure we enjoyed, in visiting their recent fair. It was in many respects one of the best we have ever had the good fortune to attend. From the known capacity and zeal of our friends Judge Musgrave, A. Fairer Esq., and Gen. Myers—the principal officers of the Society—we were prepared to expect a model fair; and the result showed that we had not over estimated them.

The thorough and excellent system, which pervaded all the arrangements, deserves to be studied by all who have anything to do with the management of County Fairs. The exhibition itself was a good one. But little attention has yet been paid in Crawford to the improvement of cattle, and they of course lack the material for getting up a first rate show in this department. There were some good cattle, and a fair show of work oxen. The fine sheep were hard to beat, and the Suffolk pigs shown by Judge Musgrave and Doctor Converse couldn't be beat in this region. The exhibition of poultry was good—the different varieties of China fowls being well represented.

The show of fruit was good, there should have been more competition. The principal premiums in that class were awarded to Benjamin Sears of Bucyrus. Fine samples of grain, and specimens of pumpkins squashes and garden *sauces* generally were exhibited in rich profusion. The skill and taste of the ladies were apparent in the arrangement and decoration of Floral Hall, as well as in sundry choice specimens of useful and fancy needlework. The performances of the ring, or to use the now fashionable term the Hippodrome seemed to be among the most attractive features of the fair. There was strong riding tall riding, fancy riding and graceful riding, and perhaps other varieties not appreciable to our unsentient perception. Personally we like to see a graceful and skillful lady rider, and if this accomplishment were general among females it would do much to check that enervation and debility which luxury and idleness have brought upon so many of our country women—yet for the soul of us, the connection between these sports of the arena, and agricultural improvement, remains somewhat indistinct, and unless speedily enlightened, we shall feel impelled to move a transfer of this particular branch, to the Jockey clubs. But we are getting talkative, and must curb our loquacity.

Take it all in all, the Fair was highly creditable to the farmers and mechanics of Crawford, to their wives and daughters, and more especially to the efficient officers of the Agricultural Society.

## Our Rail Road.

Having by way of strengthening our faith taken a ride on the completed portion of the O. & E. R. B. a few days since without having our hat chalked, or brick-ed, we claim to occupy the position of our impartial critic of the performances, of that occasion. We took our seat in the accommodation train at Bucyrus at 11 o'clock A. M. reached Crestline at 12 1/2, and returned between 2 and 4 P. M. The road is in excellent order for so new a track. The passenger car attached to the train is elegant and convenient, and the conductor collected the fare with unexceptionable civility. This road has already opened out to the world a rich and beautiful country, and we thought we noticed that the long quiet town of Bucyrus was already assuming airs and becoming metropolitan. We are afraid that when brought into direct communication with Upper Sandusky, they'll burst their br-r-pantaloons. The telegraph poles are also being put up along the line. How things are changed. But a few brief months since, persons who wished to leave Bucyrus could either walk or go on foot, as there was the same obstacle, to the application of horse plow, which impeded the earliest recorded attempt to upset the world—there was nothing for it to stand on; a few weeks hence they can have their choice of the Telegraph Rail Road, or the cordways. It is almost impossible to check our tendency to philosophise on these changes yet we will endeavor to return to fact. Crestline is a busy little place where nobody lives, and constantly filled with uncomfortable people, who are or pretend to be always in a hurry. Private enterprise has not yet reached this place. The only buildings are a commodious eating house, passenger and freight depots and an engine

house, the architecture whereof, we venture with some diffidence to classify as a branch of the florid hypergothic. Our latest and most reliable advices indicate that the rails will be laid to this place by the first of November, and the connection with Bucyrus completed between this and Christmas.

Look out for the Bulgine!!!

## State Fair—Reforms Needed.

In our last paper, we alluded to the complaints and deficiencies at the State Fair, and stated that there is imperative need of an entire reform in the getting up and management of these Fairs. We will now state more definitely what was then alluded to, for the purpose of indicating the kind of reforms that are necessary.

First—In regard to the premiums offered at these Fairs, we have all along contended that the proportion and amount on machinery and manufactured articles is not as great as compared with live stock especially with cattle, as it ought to be, in order to secure a full and interesting display of such articles—and yet we find that the premiums on cattle have been increased, while those on manufactures have been diminished within a few years. The error was specified to us, by a prominent manufacturer, at the Fair, as a reason, why he and others refused to exhibit. He said "it was evident the Board cared nothing about the mechanical or manufacturing interests only so far as they might contribute to the drawing together a crowd to admire their Durham cattle." We replied that the Board no doubt regarded it as an Agricultural Fair, and hence Manufacturers could only expect a secondary degree of attention.—He replied, "very well, then let it be entirely agricultural, if the people will be content to come from all parts of the country and pay their dollar to witness a mere cattle show, and if that is the only branch of industry to be promoted by the State Board."

Second—Too little care and judgement has been exercised in the appointment of judges for awarding the premiums, in almost all the departments of the Fair.—We know that this is one of the most difficult of all the duties pertaining to this business, and in spite of all that can be done there will be some complaints from exhibitors. We know, too, that it is unreasonable to expect members of the State Board, most of whom are in active business of their own, to devote as much of their time to the business of finding out and corresponding with suitable men for judges of all the various classes of articles at a State Fair; but we also know that this business can be done with vastly more care and judgement than it has been heretofore, and that too, without imposing any additional labors on the members of the Board themselves. We shall speak of this more fully at another time—only adding that this, and most other causes of complaint, would be removed, if the Board had a Secretary possessing one-half the industry and love of the cause which ought to characterize one who fills that position. The reason why the noted herds of Short-Horns in the Scioto Valley were not represented at Dayton, we were told, was solely on account of the manner in which the awarding committee were made up. Many of the exhibitors of horses were also much dissatisfied, and so were the owners of implements and machinery—the latter, we are convinced, had good reason for complaint.

Third—The inadequate diffusion of information respecting the premiums and regulations for the Fairs, is another great cause of complaint, and one reason why so little interest is manifested by mechanics and others residing in cities. It is true that premium lists in abundance are printed and in some way distributed, but sufficient pains are not taken to distribute them in towns and cities, and especially we have noticed, that the newspaper press is not well enlisted in behalf of the Fairs when the time for holding them is near at hand. Particular complaint has been made this year of the lack of information, in different parts of the State, respecting the arrangements for carrying articles to the Fair on railroads. Now an efficient Board and Secretary would see to it, that all these things were attended to. Of course, it is not to be expected that one man could do all this labor—but he could superintend it all, and see that all was done.

Fourth—Enough care is not taken to create and preserve a good feeling on the part of the crowd at the Fairs, by providing for their convenience and enjoyment, and especially by avoiding all unnecessary cause of irritation or complaint.—Several inexcusable cases of this kind did much to mar the pleasure and injure the general effect of the late Fair. The first was, the failure to provide more than about half enough badges to meet the demand for admission the first day—the second, refusing to admit visitors on payment of 25 cents the second day, when the bills and advertisements had clearly intimated that they were to be thus admitted, and thousands had come to the Fair under that impression, whose minds and tempers were soured by having to pay the additional 75 cents for admission and denounced the trick as a contrivance to extort money from the crowd of visitors. We are happy to know that some of the majority of the Board, were opposed to this policy, and had no part in its adoption. This objectionable decision did much to swell the amount of receipts in cash, but we fear at a largely unprofitable outlay of good feeling.—O. Cultivator.

In Sussex county, Delaware, a young cow, one year old, is giving milk of excellent quality. She never had a calf.

**The County Fairs of 1853.**  
Notwithstanding the clamor of the bitter political campaign just closed, we are glad to note that the county Agricultural Fairs, this season, have been generally very successful, many of them more so than on any previous year. Several rain storms have occurred, to interrupt the pleasure of sight seeing, as well as to diminish the number in attendance, but the spirit of the friends of progressive agriculture and mechanics, is in no way dampened, on the contrary, it is more fully aroused and the benefits resulting from these annual exhibitions, are more generally appreciated.

It will be impossible for us to give even a brief history of the several exhibitions worthy of especial notice; for this necessary omission our readers will the more readily pardon us, from the fact that the local papers in each county, have generally given very full reports, which are more immediately interesting to the citizens of the county to which they relate, than they would be to those at a distance; and anything like a fair report would occupy our entire columns for months. Where all have done well we do not wish to draw invidious distinctions—as this species of competition is for excellence rather than victory.

As a general feature of the fairs of the season, we notice that live stock and vegetables are mostly represented. The stock especially shows a rapidly growing spirit of improvement. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars in value, have been added to the live stock of Ohio in this competition for excellence, which will continue to increase in an accelerated ratio. We are glad to see such a healthy competition in those departments, but we hope the mechanical interests will not be overlooked, or the mechanics themselves backward in showing their claims to due attention. In this work of general progress we think the public will agree with us that the agency of the agricultural press has been a chief cause of success; and for the industrial interests of this State, and the west generally, we may be allowed to suggest that the Ohio Cultivator has done better service than all the floods of political bombast and party oratory that have so fully occupied the public mind.

In this connection we are glad to notice that the conductors of the local press are becoming aware that home interests are of paramount importance to the fictions of demagogues, and are setting apart a portion of their paper (quite too small) to the consideration of agricultural subjects. They should be still more thoroughly enlisted in promoting the success of the county agricultural societies.—Ohio Cultivator.

## Fall Planting of Trees.

There are some advantages in setting trees in the fall. Usually at this season there is not so much hurry, and the business may be better attended to. In some soils, if the setting be made early, the tree will do better and make a greater growth the ensuing season,—in fact will be scarcely if at all retarded. The earth is then warm and the roots are induced to send out fibres that are prepared to take hold in their proper time and bring in nourishment for the early expansion of the buds.

We would therefore urge the setting out of trees in the fall. But care must be had in the matter, the nature of the soil considered and the sort of tree you would put out. The Peach, Apricot and such like tender trees, generally do better set in the spring; we would not recommend moving these in Autumn. In soil retentive of water, perhaps the spring is more preferable. Trees, however, set in such soil at any time should be placed very near the surface, and they should have ample drainage. With sufficient pains trees will do as well however set in the fall, but it should be done earlier, in fact as early as it will answer to lift the tree from the nursery. A good broad mound should be thrown around the tree. It will keep it upright, keep the roots warm and serve to shed the autumnal accumulation of water. This mound of earth is beneficial for all trees set in fall on any soil, and is also a preventive of mice girdling the tree or gnawing at the bark.

Trees may be lifted from the nursery as soon as two or three sharp frosts have checked the growth; in fact, before all the leaves are shed. Taking the matter thus early in hand, the operator has a greater length of time to do this business in. He can therefore have no excuse for not bestowing all the care necessary to insure a rapid, continuous and healthy growth of the tree. And what he may not have completed in the Autumn can be carried forward in the spring.

When you go to take up a tree don't tear it out as you would some bush you desire to destroy. It is much better to first loosen the earth, note how the roots extend themselves, and then carefully remove them as entire as possible. If one chance to be split, broken or mutilated, it should be carefully cut smoothly off, generally slanting from the under side. The wound then quickly heals and the granular matter thus formed often shoots out numerous other roots. Don't expose the roots to wind, sun and air, and above all the frost. It is better to put damp moss, old wet hay, or any thing that will keep them in their natural state of moistness. When they are to be carried far, puddling, that is dipping the roots in mud so they shall be thoroughly coated, is beneficial, and especially so if something be wrapped around them. When puddling, the mud should be washed or rinsed off when set in the ground.

Having all right thus far, a great deal of pains should be taken in the prepara-

tion of the soil and the planting, for on this will depend the future profits. It is better to expend even a dollar in putting out the tree well than doing it poorly at nothing, for the greater and earlier profits would more than compensate for the extra expense. Cole, in his American Fruit Book, tells an incident of a farmer who dismissed a hand because in his absence he set only nine trees in a day. The farmer put out the balance of a hundred himself the next day. The result was, when they bore fruit the nine were more valuable than the ninety-one.

The soil should be made loose, rich and firm, and that to the depth of quite two feet, and some distance around. The hole for the reception of the tree should be ample enough to allow the full extension of the roots in their natural position. If the subsoil is such as will retain water then the tree should be planted nearer the surface of the ground, which in such cases may be gently elevated by the addition of fine earth, so that in all cases the tree shall stand the same depth it did in the nursery. The rootlets should all be gently extended and the fine earth worked into all the cavities by the hand and fingers, so that the earth shall press all parts, and if when nearly full a pail of water be put in, it will settle the earth more securely about the roots. Cover to the requisite depth and press gently with the foot. The fall rains will make all right in settling the earth. The mound thrown up will keep the roots warm and preserve them from the effects of the frost, while it will preserve the tree upright against the winds. Two hands should be employed in the tree business, one to hold the tree in its place while the other places the roots and the dirt around them, during the operation, as in such case more or less of the roots are sure to be displaced.

Defer the pruning operations till the tree assumes activity in the spring, and then do not be over anxious in the matter. Above all things don't make whip stocks of your orchard; let the limbs grow—they produce the leaves which are the lungs of the plant, the organs that assimilate the food. If there is a generous supply of them, the tree will flourish and grow wonderfully—provided there is sufficient moisture in the soil. And then you can remove a little at a time, and just where it should be. Give your trees low heads. They will stand the strong winds better, will shade the trunk from the hot summer suns—will produce better fruit, which can be gathered with less trouble and with less injury to it.—Rural N. Y.

## Storing Vegetables.

Potatoes, turnips and other vegetables should be stored so that they will be accessible at any time during the winter, and without liability to injury from the cold. Not the smallest potato should be suffered to remain upon the ground, but every thing of the kind should be carefully protected. They will be of incalculable advantage to the stock during the winter.

The great aim of the farmer is to maintain his stock in proper condition with the least expense. To accomplish this—have cattle always in good heart—healthy and improving, there must be an occasional change in their diet. Vegetables are as essential to the health of domestic animals, as they are to the health and comfort of mankind. How soon would the human appetite pall, and the form become emaciated and the system diseased, if restricted to salted, or preserved food? The same general principles govern the whole animal kingdom. Experiments both in this country and in Europe, have shown that vegetables for winter using are as essential to successful stock feeding, as they are necessary for the health and development of the human frame.

Be careful that they are well protected from the frost, and placed where they can be reached with safety in the coldest weather. Every one can judge for himself as to the best method of protection. Some few farmers have cellars where they can be stored. Those who have none will be compelled to rely upon pits and other temporary expedients. They should by all means be so arranged that they are entered at pleasure, and not, as is too often the case, covered over, so that they cannot be reached before spring.—Iowa Farmer.

**Review of the Wool Market for Sept.**  
Prices have remained stationary during this month, principally by reason of the uncertainty which has hung over the question of war or peace in Europe, and from the operation of a rather stringent money market. There has however sprung up quite an active demand near the close of the month, and advanced prices are obtained as compared with the lowest point reached in August, and early part of this month. The reaction has taken place, and prices must now rule high until the next clip. 55¢/65¢ is now a fair quotation for good to prime full blood Merino, and 65 to 85 for Saxon. Common and grades range from 40 to 55¢.

Manufacturers have not yet become fully aware of the great falling off in the wool growing business of the Union. In this State alone the decrease of sheep since 1845 has been about four millions, and in all the New England States the decrease has been equally marked. There has been an increase West, but not in any proportion to the decrease East. It is true that by the use of old woolen rags, which have become a very important staple of commerce, and the increased adulteration of woolen cloths by substituting cotton and flax-cotton, the manufacturers have not been so observant as they might otherwise have been. The fact exists, nevertheless, and they will become aware of it in due time. Wool must rule high.—Wool Grower.

**Rural Axioms.**  
It is as cheap to raise one ton of grass or clover, as a ton of burdocks or pig weed.

It costs no more to raise a hundred bushels of cider apples, than the same quantity of choke pears.

An axe costing two dollars, with which a laborer may cut fifty cords of wood a month is a cheaper tool than an axe costing but one dollar, with which he can cut only forty cords.

A "cheap plow" at five dollars, in one season three dollars for repairs, and three more in lost time to teams and men, and by putting back crops, is a dearer one than a plow at ten dollars, requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk but just pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars, giving twice the quantity of milk afforded by the former.

A common dash chum at two dollars used one hundred times a year, is not so economical a purchase as a Kendall churn at four dollars requiring but half the labor to work it.

A ten acre field costing fifty dollars an acre, and ditched, manured and improved at fifty dollars more so as to give twice the crops, is much more valuable than twenty acres unimproved costing the same money.

The man who loses half an hour of his time worth one shilling, and wears his wagon and team equal to two shillings more, by going over a rough road, to avoid a plank road toll of a shilling, loses just two and sixpence by the operation. The laborer who wastes half his strength in working all day with a dull saw, because he cannot get a shilling, or afford an hour to get it sharpened, will waste at least twenty-five cents per day, or six dollars per month.—Rural N. Y.

## VARIETIES.

"Is them fellers alive now?" said an urchin to his teacher.

"What fellers do you mean, my dear?"

"Why Paul, and Luke, and Deuteronomy and, hem."

LAW.—The plaintiff and defendant in an action in law are like two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longer under water.

THE PENITENTIARY.—Why is the Penitentiary like the Kingdom of Heaven? Because few rich men enter therein.

Mrs. Partington is in a great interrogative excitement to know when the Anglo Saxon race, 'so much talked about is to come off.

It is said of Baxter, the divine, by continual kneeling in prayer, his knees became stiff and useless. We hear of few such misfortunes in these days.

Always do the best you can, with the expectation of being blamed by your most intimate friends for not doing better. You will thereby preserve a good conscience and avoid disappointment.

If you want your talents appreciated get rich. Poverty is like fog. Surrounded by its dampness a farthing rushlight makes just as much of a shine as full blown sun.

A young man advertises in a city paper for a place as salesman, and says he has a great deal of experience, having been discharged from seven different stores within a year.

At Cork, a bill sticker, recently in posting some bills relating to Purgatory stuck one over a railway announcement, which at a little distance, read—"Reduced Fares to Purgatory."

The Cleveland Forest City and the True Democrat, both Abolition papers, have consolidated and are to be hereafter published as the "Forest City Democrat."

ALTERED NOTES.—One dollar notes on the Stock Security Bank, altered to tens, are in circulation. The alteration (by a chemical process) is so well done as to deceive good judges of money.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13.—The Hon. Tristram Burgess, for many years U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, and a man of great ability as an orator, died in this city this morning, in the 84th years of his age.

READING AND THINKING.—You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

TAKING IT EASY.—A traveller in England observed a peasant at work, and seeing that he was taking it remarkably easy, said to him—

"My friend, you don't appear to sweat any."

"Why, no, master, six shillings ain't sweating wages."

The Louisville Journal relates the particulars of a strange tragedy that occurred last Saturday, on the Bardston road, eight miles out of the city:

"Christian G. Martin had been teaching school there and engaged himself to Miss Emily Shaw, also a teacher, whose parents reside there. Martin had in fact obtained the marriage license. Afterwards he concluded not to marry her, and to screen himself from the consequences presented a paper to her for her signature, in which she was charged with having exercised the grossest improprieties towards his person. She of course refused to sign it. Martin and a brother of Miss Shaw then got into a fight in the road. Shaw drew a pistol, which Martin attempted to wrench from him, and it went off accidentally, the ball entering in front near the shoulder and lodging in the back. Miss Shaw unconscious that Martin was wounded, then jumped the fence, walked up to Martin, and shot him in the side. He died in about fifteen minutes."

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**CHESTER R. MOTT,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Special attention given to collection cases, Partition of Lands, settlement of Estates of deceased persons, drawing deeds, mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c. Upper Sandusky, April 1st, 1853. n1-1f.

**BEERY & DENNISON,**  
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.—Will give prompt attention to business in Wyandot and adjoining counties. Office directly opposite the Court House, Upper Sandusky, April 1st, 1853. n1-1f.

**R. MCKELLY,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.—Office in the Sheriff's Office, Upper Sandusky, June 24th, 1853. n9.

**J. D. SEARS,**  
Attorney at Law, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Office—Corner of Hicks and Eighth streets, opposite the Rail Road Depot. June 24th, 1853. n9-1f.

**UPPER SANDUSKY HOTEL,**  
By James Morrison, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.—Livery Stable and Stock Registry kept for the accommodation of customers. June 24th, 1853. n9-1f.

**PIERSON HOUSE,**  
By C. Y. Pimms, (late proprietor of the Upper Sandusky Hotel), Main street, south of the court house and the green tree, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. n9-1f.

**PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Annual premiums, Capital stock and Surplus Fund \$1,000,000. Policies issued on almost favorable terms, by J. G. ROBERTS, Agent at Upper Sandusky, O. June 24th, 1853. n9.

**ISRAEL MCKJUNKIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, nearly opposite the Upper Sandusky Hotel, where may be found a general assortment of pure drugs. Upper Sandusky, July 13th, 1853. n11-1f.

**B. S. GROSS & CO.,**  
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Fancy Notions, under Webster Hall, Tiffin, Ohio. sept17-21.

**D. BARNHART, JR.,**  
PIANO ROOMS, ONE DOOR NORTH OF GRAFF'S HEAD-QUARTERS. Tiffin, O.

**HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE**  
A heavy stock of Pianos, of the best manufacture, and of the highest tone & finish. Also—Brass and Stringed Instruments, the best in this market. These instruments will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and warranted. The proprietor will not be outdone by any other house in the West. This he desires everybody to distinctly understand. Call in, and examine for yourselves. A car will always be in readiness to remove Pianos to any point.

D. BARNHART, Jr., is also agent for the sale of the noted Salsamander Saxes.

acknowledged to be the best in use. They are fire-proof and water-proof, and can be had at prices varying from \$50 to \$800. Business men are invited to call and examine them—they will be warranted.

Also, in connection with the ware room, a large jewelry establishment by Thomas Newman.

WILLIAM LANG, Agent September 7th, 1853. n19-1f.

**U. SANDUSKY CLOTHING STORE.**  
Gentlemen, of every nation—Every count, land and station: Hg and low, short and tall; All and one, one and all. Go to P. L. Reed's.

P. L. Reed has in store, Goods—what witness will adore, Ye who want and wish to buy, Call as ye are passing by.

P. L. Reed's costs are best, (For such they are by all confessed,) Their texture, manufacture, styles Are unsurpassed. For price see piles.

Ye who would clothe the sacred breast, In the most famed and splendid vest, And in its make, its lining and its trim, The purist, ball room, city, grove, Buy at P. L. Reed's.

Ye who seek for Fashion's Faints, And want to gratify your wants, Proceed to P. L. Reed's, where he has laid, And constantly you'll find on hand, P. L. Reed.

Upper Sandusky, Jan. 7th, 1853. 1-1f.

**BOOT AND SHOE STORE.**  
C. BISTLE would say to the citizens of this place and surrounding country, that he has materially enlarged and is constantly making additions to his stock of Boots & Shoes, such as: Gentlemen's French and common calf Boots and shoes, single and double soles, coarse boots and shoes, Morocco, do, Ladies boots, slippers, &c., &c. He is prepared to furnish, and that on the shortest notice, too, any article in his line, from the finest and most costly finished boots and shoes, for men, women, girls, boys and children, to the coarsest and cheapest. It is his pride and boast, that he can and does give general satisfaction to all his customers, both in quality and price of his articles. As his stock is of his own manufacture, purchases may rely upon getting an article well made. Thankful for the very generous patronage hitherto extended to him, he is determined to use his best endeavors to merit a continuance of the same, confidently believing that the superiority of his work will be properly appreciated by a discriminating public.

The establishment will be found one door east of the Post office.

Upper Sandusky, March 25th, 1853. n1-1f.

**A HEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.**  
THE SPANISH STILL REIGN OVER Cuba. Fashion reigns over mankind, and Wm. NOWELL, holds sway supreme over Fashion in Upper Sandusky, where he has located himself for the purpose of accommodating all who may desire cloths of made up in the latest, latest and most substantial possible style. Shop one door north of Nathan Bond's shop, and directly opposite the Drug Store. Call and see him.

Upper Sandusky, April 3, 1-19nt 53

**TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.**  
The undersigned, who has taken the TREMONT HOUSE, formerly occupied by W. BEALS; he has spared neither pains nor expense in fitting it up both for the comfort and convenience of his guests. His TABLE will be furnished with the best of the country can afford, and will be served by experienced and obliging waiters. His STABLE is the largest and most convenient in the place, and will be attended by an experienced and attentive ostler.

Upper Sandusky, April 18th, 1853. n1-1f.

**FASHIONABLE BARBER.**  
Leaving to others the business of shaving men's pockets, the subscriber will devote his undivided attention (and it will be his aim to arrive at near perfection as possible) to the business of shaving their faces, shampooing their heads, and cutting their hair after the latest and most approved fashions. Having had many years experience in the business, and being actuated by a desire to please he flatters himself that those who give him a call will go away perfectly satisfied.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting hair and shampooing.

He would respectfully say to his patrons whom he is in the habit of shaving regularly, that if they could make it convenient he would like to have them call and get their hair shaved with a safety razor instead of Sunday morning, or if on Sunday morning, as early as possible.

Shop on Sandusky Avenue, nearly opposite the Upper Sandusky Hotel.

ARCHIBALD ALLEN, Upper Sandusky, July 31, 1849-1f.

## PATENT MEDICINES.

**WESTERN NEW YORK COLLEGE OF HEALTH.**  
No. 207 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**DR. G. C. VAUGHAN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE.**

This celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cases it is making.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use, and is particularly recommended for:

PROST: all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. See Pamphlet for Testimony. This disease is so fatal that it is necessary to use a powerful remedy to overcome the malady, bearing the system to a degree which enables the patient to live, and to perform his usual duties.

HYSTERIC INFLAMMATION.

A new remedy in this complaint, and one which is so powerful that it is immediately relieved in a few days. Let any one who has ever had a symptom of this disease, and who has not been cured by other means, try this medicine. See Pamphlet for Testimony.

APPLICATION OF THE KNIFE.

To perform the system and let the accumulated water flow away, fully to fill up again, and finally to end in a dreadful death, is a fearful thing. Let any one who has ever had a symptom of this disease, and who has not been cured by other means, try this medicine. See Pamphlet for Testimony.

GRAVEL.

All kinds of the urinary organs; for these distasteful complaints, it is immediately relieved in a few days. Let any one who has ever had a symptom of this disease, and who has not been cured by other means, try this medicine. See Pamphlet for Testimony.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.

Weak limbs, weakness of the kidneys, &c., or inflammation of the same, is immediately relieved in a few days. Let any one who has ever had a symptom of this disease, and who has not been cured by other means, try this medicine. See Pamphlet for Testimony.

IRREGULARITIES, SUPPRESSIONS.

Painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would restore the system to its normal state. It may be relied upon as a safe and effective cure, and it is the only remedy permitted to do so.

TEOSAND NAMES.

A proof of cure in this distressing case of complaint. See Pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions, from the effects of irregularities, and the poisonous mineral introduced into the system.

CERTAIN BOTANICAL AGENT.

Which in all diseases or derangements of the female frame, is immediately relieved in a few days. Let any one who has ever had a symptom of this disease, and who has not been cured by other means, try this medicine. See Pamphlet for Testimony.

CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Swelled joints, hard tumors, and SPINAL AFFECTIONS. This medicine is so powerful that it is immediately relieved in a few days. Let any one who has ever had a symptom of this disease, and who has not been cured by other means, try this medicine. See Pamphlet for Testimony.

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the Great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail, this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT.

No deleterious compound